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Caucusing Against the Constitution. It seems to us that no deeper disgrace ever yawned before a minority than that to which the Democrats of the Senate are invited by the promoters of the caucus plan of disposing of the Santo Domingo treaty. What are these Democratic Senators thinking of? Are they blind to the significance of the proposed application of caucus rule to their part in the making of treaties?

For the making of a treaty the Constitution requires the advice and consent of the Senate, expressed by the concurpresent-that is, the concurrence of twothirds with the President in his treaty project. The responsibility is as direct and as individual in the case of every Senator as in the case of the President himself. This individual responsibility and individual duty cannot be transferred. The Senators are individually the President's advisers in this business. The arithmetic of ratification by and with their advice and consent is invariable. If the advice of one more than one-third of the Senators present is that the treaty be not made it is not made. In a full Senate of ninety thirtyone individuals withholding advice and | consent prevent ratification. Such is the sufficient check on hasty or unwise ac-

tion provided by the Constitution. Now, what does the introduction of caucus methods mean in treaty making? It means that withough the individual advice and consent of more than the constitutional number be for the treaty the action of say twenty Senators whose advice is not for the treaty can bind ten other Senators whose advice is for the treaty, but who, nevertheless, under the two-thirds principle of caucus dictation, imposed by a mere majority vote, | Commissioner. The tax, speciously repsuppress or withhold the advice they would otherwise give and substitute for lender, falls upon the tenant, the workit the advice which is not their own, but the advice of the twenty with whom they own his own home, the man forced, as differ in opinion.

So in a full Senate twenty votes in caucus could defeat a treaty, where the Constitution requires thirty-one votes to prevent ratification.

It has been the glory of all great parties since our Government was instituted that in matters of foreign policy, and particularly in the performance of the Senate's high function as a part of the treaty making power, the party whip has been absent, or at least invisible. The present proposal to produce the whip

should say, than the failure or success | don of his day, and that the growth of the | is included in an interesting and highly of this particular treaty are the questions town was therefore due to the influx of instructive article by Mr. F. L. Huidewhether the power of the United States "people from out of the country." Prog- KOPER in the February number of the Government to do business with foreign ress was slow in matters relating to care North American Review. nations by means of treaties shall con- of the public health, and it was not until tinue to be exercised according to the the beginning of the nineteenth century decision of the fate of treaties shall be deaths, as well as through immigration. transferred from executive session to At the present time, however, most party caucus.

# Commons.

The Labor party is likely to play an important part in the new House of statutory term of Parliament be short- tablish the theory of degeneracy. ened, and that the work of the House be done by day instead of by night.

Bundesrath has always rejected. In of degeneracy. way, and the Imperial Court of Appeal Bavaria.

Laborites succeed in breaking up this custom the number of lawyers in the House will undoubtedly be diminished. out the registration area the death rate Hitherto lawyers have been able to do in cities fell from 21.0 to 18.6, a decrease Hitherto lawyers have been able to do professional work during the day and attend to legislation in the evening. 1900 the rural death rate in the registra-That is doubtiess the reason why there is a much larger proportion of members of the bar in the House of Commons than in most other European legislatures. That the Laborites will be able to secure a repeal of the Septennial act is by no means impossible, in view of the widespread disgust at Mr. Balfour's retention of office long after he and his party were known to have lost the confidence of the country. If a change is made in the statutory term, it will probably take the rural population in the matter of the form of a revival of the Triennial act, longevity. The enactment of the Tenewhich was operative in England about two hundred years ago. That Triennial act was doubtless in the minds of the York. As a result of this law and of the framers of our Constitution when they | Health Department's supervision of the fixed the term of members of the House of Representatives at two years. The term of the lower house of the Austrian schools, exclusion of child labor from Reichsrath is six years, that of the factories, and further provision for pub-Reichstag five years, that of the Italian Chamber of Deputies the same, that of the French Chamber of Deputies four years, and that of the popular branch of the Swiss Parliament three years. There was at one time in England among the Radicals a good deal of agitation for rence of two-thirds of the Senators annual Parliaments, but it is probable, as we have said, that three years will be adopted as a compromise if any change

is made. With paid members, working by daylight and compelled to face their constituents twice as often as they are now, the House of Commons will be a very different body from that which exists

## The Mortgage Tax Law.

The Mortgage Tax law was to produce a great revenue. The State Tax Commissioners are already apologizing and trying to explain. They say that receipts for the six months of the operation of the law are not "normal" and that not until June 30 will collections be reported good. Receipts for the first six months were a little more than \$500,000; expenses of collection about

It is not necessary to wait until June 30 to know the indefensibility of the tax. The unanswerable arguments against it were repeated at the meeting of the Allied Real Estate Agents, Friday. The argument which should have the greatest effect was made by Mr. ROBERT W. DE FOREST, former Tenement House resented as falling upon the money ingman, the farmer, the man trying to most people in this town are forced, to live in other men's houses.

It is a tax on business, but it is little use to tell a Legislature that. When the mass of people understand that they and not the wicked money lenders pay the piper, the Mortgage Tax law will be torn off the statutes.

#### The Lowest Death Rate in the Town's History.

Sanitary conditions in large cities have undergone a radical change since and to apply it publicly for the suppress Captain JOHN GRAUNT founded the sion of the advice and consent of the science of political arithmetic, or popu-Senators subjected to party dictation, lation statistics, about the middle of the States has spent for its war establishmerits, in our opinion, the serious atten- | seventeenth century. Captain Graunt | ment, including pensions, the enormous pointed out that burials were far more Considerably more important, we numerous than christenings in the Lon-shown in a tabulated statement which of self-maintenance through natural

growth. Nevertheless the opinion undoubtedly Commons, not only because its avowed still prevails that city populations would carrying out its programme. We have gators maintain that life in cities inevitamands of the Laborites will be an amend- result that in a few generations the nament of the present law concerning as- tive element of the population degenersociations, which, as interpreted by the ates physically and mentally, losing its courts, they consider extremely un- power to compete industrially with the it has cost us to cling to that idea. satisfactory. They seem equally de- country born and ceasing eventually to termined to bring about some changes reproduce itself. Owing to the absence in the House of Commons which would of comprehensive vital and industrial transform materially the character of statistics bearing on successive generathat assembly. They will insist, we are tions of the city bred, it is perhaps quite told, that members be paid, that the as impossible to disprove as it is to es-

However, the weight of recent scientific opinion opposes the belief in town There is no doubt that the payment degeneracy, so far at least as typical of members of the House of Commons modern cities are concerned. Special would alter the composition of that body investigations in several leading German mentary to the important changes effrom a social point of view. This is so cities have disclosed the fact that the clearly understood that the British prec- country bred element was but slightly edent was followed in Germany and represented among the mercantile and Italy for the undisguised purpose of professional classes and among the keeping any but men of independent skilled trades, while it formed the bulk fortunes from entering the popular of the lowest ranks of wage earners. On branch of the national legislature, the other hand, the descendants of the familiar with either their work or their When, on the formation of the North country bred in the first and second gen-German Confederation, BISMARCK re- erations were found in increasing num- National Guard a training school for luctantly agreed that the Reichstag bers in the better paid trades, in com- the turning out of men who will be in should be chosen by universal suffrage," merce and in the professions. In other he insisted on the non-payment of its words, the country bred element, in so missions as junior officers in a national members as a safeguard. Against this far as it could be followed for three non-payment the Liberals and Socialists generations, manifested a tendency to have continually protested, and the advance in industrial efficiency and ease Reichstag has often passed bills provid- of circumstances, a manifestation which and perhaps the best way, by which this ing salaries for members, which the undoubtedly runs counter to the theory

1885, when the Socialist representatives In view of what has here been said the received stipends from their own party, notable decrease of mortality observed cles than that of the best system of BISMARCK, claiming that such a proceed- in our own city must be regarded as an promotion as a factor in the efficiency ing was illegal, caused the Treasury to encouraging and significant sign. The of our army. The system of promotion sue their for the money obtained in this death rate last year was the lowest in the by seniority only is a clearly demonhistory of New York, being but slightly strated mistake. Promotion by selecupheld the claim. In France, on the above that of the rural districts. Now, tion is too broadly open to that personal other hand, the members of Parliament | the greatest disparity between the vital | favoritism which has been the subject are paid, and so they are in some of the statistics of the city and the country is of much complaint and protest within smaller German States, as, for example, to be found in the death rate. The the last few years. This system not waste of life in the cities is still great. long ago made General ADNA R. CHAFFEE The practice of transacting the busi- However, it is far less than it was only a an officer on the staff of LEONARD WOOD. ness of the House of Commons in the few years ago. The death rate in New It makes Brigadiers of the line out of evening instead of by daylight has not York fell from 26.7 per 1,000 in 1890 to 21.3 dectors, as in the case of Wood; out of

becomes still more favorable. Throughof 2.4 as against 5.4 in New York. In tion area was 15.4, the city rate 18.6, and the New York rate 21.3. The New York rate for 1905, however, was only 18.7.

Apart from the risk of unwholesome or dangerous occupations, there seems, indeed, to be no permanent reason why mortality should be higher in cities than in the country. The big cities are almost everywhere making rapid progress in sanitary improvements, and in Bavaria, for instance, they already surpass ment House law of 1901 was a sanitary measure of the first importance to New city's food and milk supply, coupled with medical inspection of children in lic parks, recreation piers, baths and school playgrounds, the mortality of the city should be very materially reduced by the time the next Federal census is taken. To the cumulative effect of the improvements just mentioned will soon be added the opening of new and extensive rapid transit facilities, permitting a greater distribution of population into the suburbs.

That cities afford opportunities for a more varied and wider social and intellectual life than the country is able to give has long been recognized. The fact is also now gaining recognition that many of the sanitary and moral evils that have been regarded as characteristic of big cities may be removed by a proper extension of the functions of municipal government directed by an enlightened public opinion.

On Listening to Railroad Employees. In his defence of the Railroad Rate bill the Hon. GORDON RUSSELL of Texas was wise enough to neglect the downtrodden shipper. The woes of that sufferer have filled the House and the country. Unfortunately, the sufferer has usually forgotten to complain. He has given the Interstate Commerce Commission so little work that it asks for more. Mr. RUSSELL pleaded for the producers. According to Mr. BRYAN, the immortal and immutable ratio of 16 to 1 was the refuge and the hope of "the producing classes. Now their hope and refuge lie in the magnification of the Interstate Commerce

Mr. RUSSELL should stick to the producers. By a curious inadvertence or indiscretion he said, near the close of his speech in the House, Friday:

You have listened to the railway employees and given them the safety appliance law Suppose the House listened to the railway employees now. Would it hear them praying for the enactment of the Rate Regulation bill? Or would it hear them remonstrating against a measure calculated, in their judgment, to decrease the profits of the railroads, and consequently the pay of railroad em-

# The War Bill of the United States.

plovees?

During its life as a nation the United sum of \$9,500,000,000. This is the amount

The ground taken by Mr. HUIDEKOPER is the same as that taken by General mathematical formula which the Con- that the population of London began to EMERY UPTON and other writers classed stitution prescribes, and whether the increase through excess of births over as authorities on the subject of our national military policy. It is that our system is wrong and that the price we urban communities throughout the civi- have paid, and which we shall continue lized world enjoy a degree of public to pay if that system is not changed, is Changes Needed in the House of health sufficient to render them capable billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of lives. Our system is based on a general misconception. This writer states the case fairly and clearly by saying: "Animated by the deeply rooted members number nearly fifty, but also be unable in the long run to perpetuate Anglo-Saxon repugnance to a large because many of the Liberals, in order themselves without additions from the standing army and anything which to secure the support of Union Labor at | country. Most popular writers and | smacks of militarism in the slightest the ballot box, promised to cooperate in some men of eminence as original investi- degree, we as a people cling with astonishing tenacity to the ridiculous fallacy formerly pointed out that among the de- | bly exhausts the vital energies, with the | that a citizen with a musket is fully equal, if not superior, to the trained soldier, both in courage and efficiency. Mr. HUIDEKOPER'S article shows what

The article here referred to is to be followed by another which will doubtless make practical suggestions based on the military history which forms a considerable part of the first instalment. The article abundantly repays perusal and is of particular timeliness in view of the recent submission by Secretary TAFT of ten important measures for the improvement of our military establishment. These measures are supplefected by Mr. ROOT while he held the war portfolio.

One of the profound mistakes of the old system has been the placing of raw recruits under the command of civilian officers who were little or not at all duties. The new system makes the some measure qualified to hold comarmy. But the Regular service itself needs a housecleaning, and Secretary TAFF's bill points out one of the ways. may be accomplished.

Perhaps no other subject is more widely and frequently discussed in army cirbeen followed on the European contil in 1900. Comparing these figures with commissary officers, as in the case of

nent nor in the United States. If the the census figures for the eight States in BLISS and of WESTON; out of ordnance which deaths were registered the showing officers, as in the case of CROZIER; and out of Captains of cavalry, as in the case of BELL and of MILLS; while trained soldiers of forty years experience only attain that rank, as in the recent case of BUTLER PRICE, by depriving the army

of their services. An efficient soldiery will and must depend on the efficiency of its officers. Efficiency and not seniority or selection should determine promotion. The new Taft bill takes a step in the right direction by providing for "promotion by elimination," the proper way. This system obliges the officer standing next in line for promotion to pass a rigid examination for the determination of his fitness for the higher rank. If he falls he leaves the service without increase of rank or pay, and the next man in the order of seniority steps up for his trial. Vacancies are filled at the bottom, either from West Point or from civil life. This system offers prospect of promotion to all, with unfairness to none. The incapable and the inefficient are weeded out and inferior soldiers are not jumped over the heads of better men.

Mr. HUIDEKOPER's article is a timely call of public attention to a condition of affairs to which Secretary TAFT refers, in letters accompanying the proposals recently submitted, as "bad now, but certain to become intolerable unless a cure is applied."

The Decoration of Uncle Joe. His hands bulge out with calluses, He sports Palmetto galluses. Homemade jeans and homemade socks surround

his legs and feet,

A broad brim hat of wool stands pa On that head so braw and sweet."

The decoration of Uncle JOE CANNON is now symmetrical and almost complete. Tar Heel and Palmetto have vied with one another in the amiable task. He has a wool hat with a shadowy brim as wide as the Potomac. Jeans enshroud the legs on which he stands so monumentally. South Carolina socks enclose those feet whereon he learned to think long ago. He wears one "gallus" up and the other down, after the immemorial manner of the "boys" with the wool hats. It is untrue, of course, that he keeps his South Carolina galluses in a glass case. He is not the kind of man to display relics of his wardrobe as if sword. He wears his black wool hat when he doesn't put on his "slicky" or his "dry hide."

He needs a pair of boots, good old fashioned American statesman boots. The Hon. WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS would be glad to make him a pair, but Mr. CANNON would never consent to take even the smallest favor from a man of Mr. Douglas's views on hides.

An admirable decorative scheme has been used in fitting up Uncle JoE; but isn't this eagerness of North and South Carolina to do honor to him a little em- of its author. Hypotheses non fingo was the barrassing? He has a boom. He is a promising young man. North Carolina is his by sentiment and State pride. South Carolina needs him as an outlet for her products. Finally, the wool hat and one gallus army is enormous. It looks as though Uncle JoE was "candidatin'."

The Senate has passed the bill authorizing the election of a delegate in Congress of immortality, derived from the separate tion in Washington. There are now four Territorial delegates, reenforced by the "Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico." whose responsibilities include a wide field of official serviceableness. These five representatives of constituencies not enjoying formal membership in the Union reflect the changes which have been going on for ten years:

JONAH KUHIO KALANIANAOLE.

BIRD SEGALE MCGUIRE, WILLIAM H. ANDREWS."

MARCUS AURELIUS SMITH was born in Kentucky, JONAH KUHIO KALANIANAOLE at Koloa on the island of Kauai, in Hawaii; BIRD SEGALE MCGUIRE in Illinois-he was a horse dealer in Kansas and afterward a school teacher before he went to Oklahoma; TULIO LARRINAGA in Trujillo Alto, Porto Rico, where he was elected delegate against FEDERICO DEGETAU and MATEO FAJARDO; and WILLIAM H. ANDREWS, more familiarly known as "Buck," who was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, and in 1902 was a member of the Harrisburg Legislature. The addition of a representative from Alaska, an Aleutian, an Esquimau or a Yukon prospector, perhaps, would add still another variety to the oddly representative Territorial delegates and commissioners now in Congress.

Professor Jenks of the department of political economy in Cornell University, who was delegated by the President to represent the State Department in welcoming the Chinese Imperial Commission at San Francisco and escorting the commissioners to Washington, where the professor, the Chinese Minister and the chief commissioners were received at the White House, has returned to Ithaca to prepare a recention for the Celestial tourists when on Thursday of this week they visit the up-State university.

The Cornell college daily gives interesting information as to the personality and official careers of the chief commissioners. TAI HUNG-Tzu is a scholar, having attained early in life the distinction of membership in the Hanlin Yuan, or "College of the Forest of Penoils"-the national academy of China. The commissioner has been at the head of the civil service examination system in several provinces as chief examiner. He has held various positions of responsibility in the central government at Pekin, the latest being that of second secretary of the board of revenue. TUAN FANG. Viceroy of the Fu-Kien and Che-Kiang provinces, is one of the empire's most progressive statesmen and a leader in the protection of foreigners in China. He is described as a connoisseur of Chinese art and antiquities and his collection is said to be the finest in the empire. The commissioners visited in the West the universities of California and Nebraska and Leland Stanford University. From Ithaca they will go to Niagara, and later will visit Harvard and

Twenty-eight Days. Mrs. Knicker-Don't you love February? Mrs. Bocker-Yes; there are two cooks less to

Columbia.

His Harvest. Old Winter holds a husking bee 'Mid folly shouts and cheers The maids who have red cars. A LAST WORD.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: No candid reader, I hope, can have supposed that these letters were penned by an enemy to religion, though they may have frankly admitted the difficulties of belief. Their writer was moved by the gravity of the crisis, social as well as political, so great a

part having been socially played by religion. He has been attempting to define the position, drawing the line between that which must be abandoned and that which s left, trying to guard against the proclivities of the hour and pleading for perfect freedom of inquiry, especially on behalf of the clergy, an order set apart and specially qualified for spiritual work.

There has been no more attack in these letters upon any particular religion than upon religion in general. Nothing of that kind could have been offered to THE SUN.

Thus we stand. From highly educated and perfectly open minds the belief in the Bible as an inspired volume on which the Christian world had been resting seems to have departed. We are left with the collected body of Hebrew literature, profoundly interesting, profoundly important, forming on the whole an upward step in the movement of humanity, but varying with the different authorships in elevation as well as in literary character, and marred in parts by tribalism and by the primitive morality of early times which, being taken for the divine morality, has wrought much evil. Few now deny that Genesis is mythical.

The dogmatic part of Christianity must apparently share its fate. If there was no Fall of Man, there could be no occasion for an Atonement, no room for an Incarnation. The sophistication of the myth in Genesis to which apologists resort is surely hopeless. The evidence of the Gospel miracles. and notably of the Resurrection, has given way under critical examination. But there still remain to us the character of Jesus and His teachings, with the record of the effect of those teachings on human character and progress, so far as they have been allowed fair play. The barrier between Christendom and Heathendom is falling. The liberal theism of the Christian begins to join hands with the liberal theism of the Hindu. On the optimist theism of Leibnitz and the Bridgewater Treatises we can rest no more. Science has revealed much in the heavens as well as on earth, and forced us to see on earth many things, such as the ruthless waste of animal life, to which we had before shut our eyes. Evidently, if in the government of the universe perfect benevolence and justice are combined with omnipotence, the benevolence must be in the ultimate design. A hint of that kind our own consciousness may supply in our feeling that effort is essential to they were yet in the class with WASH- moral perfection. The movement, in the INGTON'S shoe buckles or LAFAYETTE'S case of humanity at least, is on the whole upward and onward; while through the nobler part of our nature, with its pure affections, its poetry and tenderness, and even through the beauty of the earth and the glory of the starry skies, a spirit seems to commune and sympathize with ours. Metaphysical arguments will not hold. That a thing cannot be conceived by us may be a proof only of our mental limitations. But certainly nothing can to us be more inconceivable than the generation of mind and spirit from matter. "No man hath seen God at any time," seems to be the sum of our present knowledge. From the uniformity of natural law we infer the unity

motto of Newton, which in this matter it will be specially well for us to observe. The belief seems to be gaining ground that life beyond the grave is a fond illusion, at best a platonic speculation; that man at the last lies down and dies like the dog: that death consequently cancels all moral distinctions and levels the greatest benefactor with the worst enemy of his kind. The old arguments in favor of the doctrine

from Alaska. This is a tardy recognition existence and indiscerptibility of the soul, of the claim of Alaska to some representa- such as were used by Bishop Butler, physiology, it must be owned, has swept away. There remains to us the testimony of conscience, telling us that as we do well or ill in this life it will be well or ill for us in the end. No more, in fact, was told us by the Founder of Christendom, whose words concerning a future state, notably the story of Dives and Lazarus, are apologue and imagery, not revelation. But the voice of conscience has not vet been explained away. From the fear of the Dantean hell: and the hideous idea of God as an eternal

torturer, which it involves, the world has

We live amid a rush of physiological dis-

been set free.

overy, against the effect of which we have to be on our guard. It seems premature to assume that the sensible beginning is the origin of life; or that the material character of the germ necessarily limits the development and bars a spiritual outcome as the end. Always we have to remember that our knowledge is bounded by our senses, and that we may be in a world quite other than that which sense reveals. In the ministries of the different Churches are a number of men, dedicated to a spiritual calling, whose character and learning, if they were free, might be very helpful But they are in bondage to tests under which many of them writhe, resorting to shifts of interpretation whereby they do more harm than good. It is surely in the interest of all who desire the truth that clerical thought and speech should be set

Such appears to be in general outline our present position. There is no use in paltering with its facts or concealing its difficulties. Nor is there any way of salvation for us but unwavering and untrammelled pursuit of truth. GOLDWIN SMITH.

# "Hebdomadal" and Others.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: In the matter f the use of the word "hebdomadal" and others would say I agree with F. W. Davis in to day's issue of your valuable paper. Give us more of hose innocent observations by all means which end to give spice to the articles If my memory serves me right it was Dr. William Co'by n his book "The Worth of Words" who said he "liked to read upwards not downwards, and therefore liked the man who would occasionally drive him A. J. DEERING. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

# B. R. T. Shortcomings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some time ago read in your paper that the Brooklyn Rapid Tran alt had expended \$20,000.000 for improvements to on the road and find there are no men's tollets on the elevated stations. This seems to me to be u lawful, and they are certainly a necessity, and I think a word from your paper would be a good thing for the patrons T. J. MCCULLOUGH NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

The City's Guest. Though he's nothing but a fellow With an empty little head.

Yet the bravest shake and shiver When his simple name is read. He's so delicate and shrinking That they keep him under glass. Yet he gives cold feet and trembles

To the folks who chance to pass Every paper gives him notice When he comes here, in a trice Greater names may go unmentioned

MCLANDBURGH WILSON

He's the one who cuts the ice. All the old folks, growing lealous Join to atta him when he's down. While the young ones hall the visit

Mr. Zero pays to town.

DEAD SEA FRUIT.

Conquests.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My letter of January 29 was given some prominence in your paper of Tuesday and answered in an editorial and several letters in Thursday's edition.

You are mistaken if you consider my feelings as simply momentary despondency. If I were still fighting business battles it may be that I would have no such thoughts, but my war is over and I am counting the costs.

No, I have done nothing that could be considered against the law. While I was not in Wall Street, your illustration of the bull and the bear is a good one. When I found a man that had to obtain something that I only could furnish him with he had to give me everything he owned; and I must admit it | present. ruined several, but-I did not transgress the laws of modern business.

The letters in your Thursday edition don't help me much, but I must notice particularly one from Islington, Mass. While the writer of it may have had thirty years business experience in New England, where the most approved methods of modern business, which by the way are the most unfair, are not known, I cannot believe that he has ever been up against the real New York method. He would have lost his money. One of my best reasons for believing this is that some of the deals most successful for me were most un-successful for New Englanders.

I know that all this talk is futile. I sup-

pose that man will always make the other man settle if he can as long as the world lasts, but I warn him of one thing. The prize that wins won't be worth the struggle, and if he has a peaceful old age it will be because he is able to forget the methods he employed in his business life. If he only has plenty of vanity and considers that his fortune came to him because he was talented far above other men. I suppose he too could be happy but we all know that to succeed by to-day's standard we must not only grasp our opportunities but the other man's as well. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

## Honesty, Dishonesty and Charity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: should beware of the idea that dishonesty and sharp practice lead to success. Usually they lead to jail. In nine cases out of ten success is the reward of integrity, in-

dustry and economy.

In regard to charity, I think there would be far more of it if men were not so horribly ungrateful. The Frenchman who described gratitude as a lively sense of favors to come has been accused of cynicism, but in all truth and candor, was he not pretty nearly right I have known people to receive charity for years, and then, when they became too importunate, and the contributions fell off, turn around and abuse their benefactor. However, men who are capable of charity

should not remember this or look for gratitude, but be pitiful and helpful even because it is right.

If we did things more generally or refrained from doing them simply because they are right or wrong, and not because we hope for reward or fear punishment, we should be far more truly religious. AURRIJAN. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

Average American Sense of Honor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not believe that at present the average American has as keen a sense of honor and honesty as the average European: likewise they are very narrow and afraid to do any thinking except along beaten paths; but just the same they are a grand people, and I love them and wish they could be taught to really think along right lines; then the millennium would WEARY WILLIAM. be about due. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

## Success and Unselfishness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Right in line with the little controversy now going on in your columns let me ask: Do you think that an unselfish man can be a successful man as success is calculated to-day?
NEW YORR, Feb. 3. P.

## Poe and the Yankees.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The state nent that Poe was excluded from the Hall of Fame because of his Southern sentiment evokes a fulmi-nation of wrath from "R. T." of Philadelphia. This person kindly informs us that the poet's mother was English, his father a Pennsylvanian, and that he was born in Boston. Therefore he was not, either by birth or blood, a Southerner. All of this sate trade interests. Dr. Ladd. Food Commis is true, but neither new nor important. "R. T." sloner of North Dakota, reperts in his bulletin misses the point entirely. Southerner or not, he thought he was; and on the strength of the mistake he said sacrilegious things about the deities of the New England literary pantheon. He dearly hated a Yankee, and lost no occasion to make the fact known. ness was one of the causes of his many misfortunes; and it is undoubtedly the recollection of it that

that ridiculous Hall of Fame. The really important thing is that in the United States of America, yea, even in the enlightened North, and not in the provincial South, there should exist a body of men, supposed to be representative of the cultured classes, so stupid and so prejudiced as to place Lowell, Longfellow and others of that and above Edgar Allan Poe: and that having done so they should be so uncandid as to assign false reasons for their action. As "R. T." sagely remarks, it does not make a bawbee's worth of difference whether Poe's name is among the elect or not: that it is not proves only that the learned pundits who excluded him are, after all, very small potatoes; but it does make a difference that the Hall of Fame, which might have become a national institution, should have been made a laugh ing matter throughout the country.

"R. T." says that the "Poe legend" is tiresome.

Then why does he butt into the ring and paw the air with such astonishing vigor? Those who admire genius and love literature will continue to take an interest in Poe and all that pertains to him as long as our language shall survive. Those who do elong to this category may steer clear of the discussion. SYDNEY C. HALEY. EUSTIS, Fla., Jan. 31.

Our 1905 Coal Production.

According to a recent issue of Black Diamond, our total output of coal in 1905 was 367,474,393 tons, an increase of 15,163,966 tons over the production of 1904. Had it not been for the car shortage dur-ing October and November the output would have been larger Anthracite figured in this heavy production for

74,607,068 tons, an increase of 4,500,000 tons over 1904, and the heaviest output in the history of American anthracite. It even exceeded th duction for 1903, the prior record year, by 8,304.787 tons. The various railroads carrying this nearly

62,000.000 long tons of anthracite were		
1905.	1904	
Philadelphia and Reading 12.574,502	11,399,622	
Lehigh Valley 10,072,120	9.611.426	
Delaware and Lackawanna, 9,554.046	9.333,069	
Central of New Jersey 7,983,274	7.201,276	
Erle 6,225,622	5.711.173	
Delaware and Hudson 5,640,528	5.276.797	
Pennsylvania 4.890,635	4.765,958	
Ontarlo and Western 2.864.096	2.646,730	
Delaware and Susquehana. 1,605,378	1,546,476	
Totals	57.492.522	
By States according to Government	statistics.	
our 1006 bituminaus and avaduates ab		

192.522 our 1905 bituminous coal production (the mainstay of our hundreds of thousands of busy factories), compared with that of 1904, was, in short tons:

	1905.	1904.
Pennsylvania1	07,960,000	97.952,26
West Virginia	38,000,000	32.602.81
Illinois	37,183,374	36,475,06
Ohio	18,000,000	24,434,81
Alabama	12,000,100	11,262,04
Indiana	10.000,000	10.934.37
Colorado	8 950,214	6.658.35
Kentucky	7,598,000	7,568,48
Iowa	6.617.821	6,519,93
Kansas	6,301,917	6.333,30
Wyoming	5.200,000	5.156,70
Missouri	5,000,000	4,168,30
Maryland	4.727,105	4.813.62
Tennessee	4.800,000	4.782.21
Virginia	4.225.000	3,583,91
Indian Territory	2.839.516	3.046.53
Arkansas	2.401.000	2.009.45
Weeklanton	0 000 000	* E100057.55

soft coal in 1905 from 1.576,000 tons down to 4,000 tons, were, in order of importance, as named, New Mexico, Utah, Texas, Montana, Michigan, Georgia Mexico, Utah. Texas, Montana, Michigan, Georgia and North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Callornia and Alaska and idaho. The total production of soft coal for 1905 was 290,522,528 short tons. It surprises those of us who are not in the coal trade to learn that soft coal is mined in twenty-seven States and three Territories.

Recently published reports of personal investigations in Alaska have drawn attention to its great and virgin coal areas, which are only waiting for railroads to pour their vast wealth into the lap of our nation.

increase in soft coal production was

HARVARD AND YALE.

A Business Conqueror Who Deplores His Their Friendship Not to Be Shaken by Graduate Bourbons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sig. eresting example of the power of precedent was given at the Yale alumni dinner in Bos. ton last night. Mr. William R. Thayer, the editor of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine appeared as sponsor for an anonymous lette gratuitously insulting our sister university, which, you may remember, caused consider able comment on its appearance a couple of months ago, and now appears a Mr. John R. Thayer, a graduate of Yale and a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, who, hav-ing the same name as the Harvard editor, sees fit to complete the parallel by uttering sentiments far from friendly at the Yale din-ner, which were wildly cheered by the mea

It is perhaps hardly fair to draw comparisons between an after dinner speech cheered by a crowd of diners and a magazine article written in cold blood and generally deplored; but Mr. Thayer probably had some hazy idea of his speech before he went into dinner, even if he had not carefully written it out; and although it was energy with a strong, Yale graduates, cheer anything is strong, Yale graduates, cheer any pro-Harvard although it was cheered when the depresent to whom a certain amount of

Any one who sees the swarms of Yale undergraduates come to Cambridge every of year, the day before the game, and sta long as they can the day after—any has seen the Harvard undergradual ing to a royal welcome in New Hav-ternate years, must realize that chave been revolutionized—or evolu-Ten years ago and more, when Har Yale faced each other across a stra at Springfield, enmity was bound t guests by turns, the enumity has c firm friendship—except, alas, and the graduates of both colleges w kept up with the changing spirite We who passed through the a

ence of convincing our Yale the expression of one unknown by no means voiced that graduate world are not apt to tak of Mr. Thayer and Mr. Camp's heavy satire seriously; I enough of Yale life to real enough of Yale life to realize that Mr er's statement, as reported, is not a faple of it. He says: "The broken nos ceived at dear old Yale is the best got there." Many Yale men who o get broken noses seem to have as end love for the old place as some who did Mr. Thayer's love for Yale seems to found expression in belittling Harvar this to bring them nearer a level? A Yale undergraduate to-day if "Harvar because her team was whipped", ask because her team was whipped"; ask him if "Harvard and Yale are natural enemies, and bound to be so," and I believe he will give a negative—perhaps an emphatic negative—

negative—perhaps an emphatic negative—answer.

Both Thayers have tried to stir up an animosity which does not exist. Had it not been for the Harvard Thayer's attempt, that of the Yale Thayer might have succeeded better; but we know that one man, even a small group of men, does not represent the undergraduate body, for we have been to New Haven.

Why not muzzle the graduate who forgets that he knows nothing of present conditions?

Atany rate, let us not lose our heads and growl at each other because he tries to make us Cambridge, Jan. 31. Hanvard, 706.

THE CLUBWOMEN'S BILL.

#### Ham, Hamburger, Sausages, Polsons, Billions and Dakota Chemists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE THE SUS shines for all gives us the welcome news in an e torial o. January 30 that the Pure Food bill is be-ing largely propelled by the clubwomen of this country. For a year and a half concerted efforts have been made to rouse the clubwomen to work for the passage of this bill, which means so much to the women of the land. These efforts have met with unhoped for success. A morning paper now announces that the bill could probably be passed any day. If this be true and it is the clubwomer that have been "propelling" it, then all honor the clubwomen individually and collectively have aided in bringing safely to shore

that for twenty years has been struggling for life in the sea of politics.

As to the respective merits of food put up with hemical preservatives and colored with coult dyes, and food free from such adulterants, there is little question, judging from the consensus of medical and other expert opinion. Dr. Wiley says that no food containing a chemical preservative is fit to eat. Dr. Shepard, State food chemist of South Dakota, who has made an exhaustive study of coal tar dyes, and is therefore entitled to give an many are poisons, and all use of them in food proc

ucts should be prohibited by law. favor of using these adulterants seem only to hid Whether Poe was a 1 1904, that he found from five to fifteen grains of boric acid to every pound of ham, dried beef, &c., examined: while in hamburger steaks, sausages bolognas, &c., the amount ranged from twenty to fifty grains a pound. The maximum dose of bori acid prescribed by a physician is said not to exceed ten grains daily

Surely people have a right to know how much medicine they are taking when they make a break-fast of sausage and a luncheon of hamburger steak. and this is what the Heyburn bill insures. Manufacturers must label goods truthfully

Senator McCumber is quoted in the Congressional Record of January 18 as saying that the purpose of the Heyburn bill is not only to shield the public against the use of poisonous articles in food products, but especially to protect them against decelt or imposition of any character in the matter of purchasing food. He estimates that the annual expenditure of money in this country for adu terated and misbranded food products amounts to billion dollars. Surely if the clubwe have helped to stem such a torrent of waste as this. they have done well in their work of propelling the Teyburn Pure Food bill. Chairman Food Investigating Committee, National Consumers' League.

The Closed Church.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. In THE SUN of January 15 the Rev. Mr. Littlefield is reported to have said to the C. F. U. that he was having a church built, and "none but union men will be allowed to finish it." As a non union man I am naturally interested in this statement, which is in essence the "closed shop."

I am not surprised that the unions demand the closed shop," for they stand for class interest. but I am surprised to know that the Church Church like her Head, stood for the interest of all men, regardless of profession or possession. But surely in the face of Mr. Littlefield's statement which discriminates against him simply because he does not belong to a certain organization

If our Government should take the position by the Rev. Mr. Littleneld for the Church would be strong protests from all patriotic When President Roosevelt refused to enforc "closed shop" principle in the Government pri department he gave the country a far more v some example than that given tives of the Church who bought their way ! Central Federated Union by saying, "We sent a closed shop—the ministry." "None union men shall work on our church building

If the Presbyterian Church proposes to take position it need not be surprised if the mental for good reasons do not belong to union for good reasons do not away from church. Mr. Littlefield pra writes over the door of his: "Only union n here in this church." No one is going to sa does not have the right to say this; he liberty to have a "closed church" if he please can such a church rightly be called "Christia Christian church can have any relations w ganizations which represent purely "class ests." The church's relation is with

### h men as members of an organizat JERSEY CITY, Feb. 2. Mixed Intelligence.

From the Bridgerille Tribune.
Frequently typographical errors creekewspapers, and the result is often hum bringing forth many a laugh, even on serious ects. The Tribune has had more than its f these blungers of late. Last week "we" of items "all balled up" in the rush to get out the pa The effect was startling, and if the Tribune been believed the laws of nature would have to be suddenly reversed. It was all caused transposing a couple of lines of type. J. D. Cural one of our most respected citizens, has been ill for some time with rheumatism. The Tribune made the startling statement that as a result of his side ness he had given birth to a 12-pound boy-matter of fact that boy belonged over in the of Samuel Cox.

In the item relating to the birth of Mr. and M while the whistle blew." Now, of course possible that a whistle was blowing at the but we doubt it. That line referring to the whise to blowing should have been under the item about Riley carrying the dynamite

The Tribune sincerely regrets the blunder.